

## SPAIN.

## King Alfonso Enthusiastically Received at Valencia.

French Rumors of a Pronouncement Against the Crown.

King Alfonso arrived at Valencia to-day and was enthusiastically received by the people.

GENERAL MORIONES SAID TO HAVE PRONOUNCED AGAINST THE KING.

Paris, Jan. 12, 1875. Le Figaro says rumors circulated in the lobby of the Assembly to-day stated that the Carlists had taken Pamplona and that General Moriones, commanding the national troops in the North, had pronounced against Alfonso.

A GERMAN WAR SHIP AT SANTANDER. The German man-of-war Nautilus has returned to Santander.

DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE SPANISH REPUBLIC.

LONDON, Jan. 12-5:30 A. M. The Daily News correspondent at Valencia telegraphs:—"It is said that Deputy Leon Merino has left Madrid, with 500 followers, to raise the standard of the Republic in the Sierra Morena."

## ENGLAND.

LONDON, January 12, 1875. The weather is wet.

## SHIPWRECK.

A STRAKER LOST WITH TWENTY-SIX LIVES. The steamer Cortes, belonging to North Shields, has been lost in the Bay of Biscay.

Twenty-six persons were drowned.

## BREADSTUFFS IN EUROPE.

LONDON, Jan. 12, 1875. The *Market Lane Express*, in its review of the corn trade for the past week, says there has been an extraordinary fall throughout Europe, which causes altered markets. The relaxation of prices is general, and samples have become much deteriorated.

Prussia officially reports a better crop than for ten years past.

## VENEZUELA.

PRESIDENT BLANCO SAID TO HAVE TRIUMPHED OVER THE REVOLUTION.

HAVANA, Jan. 12, 1875. The United States steamer Kansas has arrived here from a cruise, during which she visited Samana Bay, Caura, Puerto Cabello, Lagunayra and Aspinwall.

She left the latter port on the 2d inst.

PRESIDENT BLANCO AND THE REVOLUTION. The Kansas brings a rumor from Puerto Cabello that President Blanco, of Venezuela, had captured General Colina, the sole remaining insurgent leader, and dispersed his troops.

KING KALAKAUA AT CHICAGO.

Chicago, Jan. 12, 1875. King Kalakaua and suite arrived in this city at eight o'clock this morning from Niagara Falls.

The Mayor and City Council gave him a formal reception and escorted him to the Grand Pacific Hotel, where he will have rooms during his three days' stay here.

CAPTAIN HENLY'S RETURN.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 12, 1875. Lieutenant Colonel Bradley, of the Ninth cavalry, telegraphs to the army headquarters here, that Captain Henly, who was sent some weeks ago with a detachment to compel a party of miners to leave the Black Hills, had returned to Sheridan, Wyo., the whole command being badly frozen.

A CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 12, 1875. In the Third District Republican Convention to-day, at Greenfield, Charles A. Stevens, of Ware, the defeated candidate in the November election, was nominated for Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Alvah Crocker, of Fitchburg.

A CONVICT'S REVOLT.

SUPPRESSION OF THE MUTINY—ONE MAN INJURED FOR LIFE. LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 12, 1875. The mutiny at the State Prison suddenly ended at daylight this morning by the mutineers surrendering to the legal officers. It appears now that only eight men were engaged in revolt, with McWaters and Bottanman as ringleaders.

A party of soldiers arrived from Omaha at midnight and surrounded the prison. When daylight approached Warden Woodhurst called upon the men to surrender. McWaters replied that he would do so if punishment was not made heavy. The Warden gave an assurance of liberal treatment. The men opened the door and delivered up their arms. The great wonder of it that the mutineers did not make good their escape, when they had possession of the prison, before the arrival of the citizen guard. The night was very cold and it is thought that the fear of freezing on the prairie prevented them leaving the prison. Mrs. Woodhurst, wife of the Warden, was severely injured by falling from a window. She was not seriously hurt, but she will, however, be crippled for life.

BURNING OF A FACTORY.

DAYTON, Ohio, Jan. 12, 1875. At nine o'clock to-night the large carriage and wagon manufacturing and repository of A. W. H. DeCamp, with its contents, were totally destroyed by fire. Loss \$50,000.

The building and stock fully insured.

Insurance follows: Phoenix, of Hartford, \$5,000; Royal Litchfield, of Hartford, \$5,000; Commercial, of London, \$5,000; Farmers', of Cincinnati, \$5,000; Enterprise, of Cincinnati, \$5,000; Mutual, of Cincinnati, \$5,000; Germania, of New York, \$5,000; Home Companies, \$12,000.

Over fifty men are thrown out of employment.

BURNING OF SCHOOL ROOMS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 12, 1875. A fire occurred at five o'clock this morning in St. George's church, school and nursery, at Kenosha, which entirely destroyed the three buildings. The loss is estimated at from \$30,000 to \$50,000, with insurance to the amount of \$15,000.

Western companies. The loss falls on a German society composed almost entirely of workmen.

PAPER MILLS DESTROYED.

BOSTON, Jan. 12, 1875. Bartlett and Cutting's paper mills, at Dalton, Mass., were burned last night. The fire originated in the rag room. The buildings were totally destroyed. The loss is \$100,000; insurance \$50,000.

Among twenty-nine companies, American, Commercial, Union and Insurance sustaining the heaviest losses. Fifty persons are thrown out of employment by the fire.

AN ADVANCE IN BROOMS.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1875. Forty of the leading broom manufacturers in Eastern New York have just held a convention in this city. They manufacture nearly one-fourth of all the brooms made in the United States.

A resolution was unanimously adopted to advance the prices of brooms twenty-five cents per dozen above all previous advances, which is seventy-five cents per dozen higher than last November.

CLEWS' CREDITORS.

ENH, Pa., Jan. 12, 1875. Among the creditors of Henry Clews, the insolvent New York broker, whose claims are unsecured, are the following from this section:—L. F. Phelps & Son, bankers, Westfield, N. Y., \$1,307.30; Diamond Savings Bank, of Allegheny, Pa., \$2,307.30; People's Savings Bank, of Allegheny, Pa., \$1,307.30; Germania Savings Bank, of Buffalo, N. Y., \$1,307.30 (all in gold); E. K. Edwards, banker, Lockport, N. Y., \$3,000; making a total of \$14,307.60, which the creditors will probably never see a cent of.

## THE VICKSBURG RIOT.

CONTRADICTION OF THE ALLEGATIONS OF THE NEGROES AGAINST THE WHITES—GOVERNOR ASKED TO ASSIST CROSBY.

Vicksburg, Miss., Jan. 12, 1875. Crosby, the colored Sheriff, was cross-examined at considerable length. He repeated that the Governor told him to use the power of the county to remain his office; Cardozo, Dorsey and the others indicated were not his personal friends; he was compelled to stay in jail until the day he left Jackson; he had made an affidavit and sent it to the Governor, stating he was afraid to come to Vicksburg, and he came here two days afterward, and has been here ever since; he asked the Governor to call for troops.

William E. Plippen, manager of the telegraph office, in obedience to a subpoena and after being directed to obey it by President Orin, produced a number of telegrams between county officials here and State officials during the troubles, among which was one from Adjutant General Facker, by order of Governor Ames, directing him to call a militia company with Sheriff Crosby in his efforts to suppress the riot.

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## WASHINGTON.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1875.

MEASURES "TO REGULATE REPEATING"—PROPOSED REPEAL OF STATE ELECTION LAWS BY CONGRESS.

The House Judiciary Committee have agreed to report two bills, framed by Mr. White, of Alabama, which have become known here as acts to legalize repeating. One of them sets aside the registration acts of the States or requiring that the inspectors of elections shall admit the vote of any person who is not registered upon his sole demand; that he was prevented from registering. It also punishes by fine and imprisonment any one who appears near the polls on election day with arms, open or concealed. If the bill becomes a law, Marshal Parkard will not, at any rate, be able to send United States troops to the polls in Louisiana on election day. The other bill is intended, it seems, to nullify a constitutional regulation in Georgia and other Southern States by which the payment of a school tax of \$1 is made a prerequisite to voting. This tax was generally evaded by the colored men, and those who fall thus to support the schools were rejected at the polls. The school poll tax was incorporated into the constitution in Georgia by an amendment, and the real question which Mr. White's bill raises is whether Congress can prevent a State from amending its constitution so long as it does not in amendment discriminate unequally between citizens. The two bills will be reported by General Butler.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1875.

POOR PROSPECT OF THE PASSAGE OF THE CHEAP TRANSPORTATION BILL.

The debate in the Senate on the Louisiana question promises to be prolonged indefinitely, and the friends of cheap transportation are doubtful whether any caucus measure could be carried now. The House bill from the Committee on Railways and Canals, which passed at the last session by a majority of only five and is now pending in the Senate, it is said, cannot pass that body.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1875.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE TELEGRAPH LAW—RATES OF CHARGE.

The bill introduced by Representative McCarty, of Iowa, to amend the Telegraph law of 1866 provides that all telegraph companies in the United States shall mutually interchange messages and transmit and deliver them at the regular tariff rates of each company between the points of transmission, without any additional charge for words indicating the route or manner of transmission, and punishes by fine, not exceeding \$2,000, or imprisonment, not exceeding two years, and by liability for damages to the party injured, any officer or employee of any telegraph company who shall refuse to receive or who shall fail promptly to transmit and deliver messages at the rates and in all respects in the manner above provided.

THE BILL INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVE WHITE, of Alabama, for cheapening telegraphic communication, &c., providing that the rate for telegraphing upon every telegraph line in the United States shall be for 30 words or less, under 200 miles, 30 cents; under 500 miles, 50 cents; under 750 miles, 75 cents; under 1,000 miles, \$1; and for all greater distances, \$1.25. For night telegrams, under 1,000 miles, 30 cents; for all greater distances, 50 cents; for transmitting special telegrams to newspapers and commercial news associations, for each 100 words, for each circuit of 250 miles, not exceeding 75 cents at night and \$1 during the day; for copies of the same telegraph dropped off at one or more offices, not exceeding 50 cents at night or 75 cents during the day; for special telegrams for two or more newspapers, 10 cents additional for each 100 words; for forwarding or forwarding for telegrams for press associations or special telegrams to exceed those now paid by the New York Associated Press or similar associations. The bill also provides that where the lines of the competing telegraph companies extend over the same territory and afford equal facilities, all government business shall be equally divided between them.

Both bills were referred to the House Judiciary Committee, which has in turn referred them to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Butler, of Massachusetts; Wilson, of Indiana, and Flinn, of Ohio.

THE CASE OF CONGRESSMAN STOWELL.

The investigation of the charges against Representative Stowell of having sold a cadetship was resumed by the Committee on Naval Affairs to-day. The evidence related chiefly to the meeting between Stowell and Graham at Richmond in December last, which was arranged by Worthington and Lathrop, friends of Graham, without consulting either of the parties. Worthington and Lathrop proposed a card for Graham to sign, saying that the entire \$1,700 he received from the sale of the cadetship was spent for electing purposes. Graham did not say this was true or false; but the interview and further proceedings on this subject were interrupted.

MR. IRWIN'S CASE IN COURT.

In the District Court to-day Congressman Randall appeared for Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway, of the House of Representatives, and asked that the return of the writ of habeas corpus for the body of Richard B. Irwin be postponed until next Thursday, at eleven o'clock, as he (Mr. Randall) had not yet had sufficient time to prepare for the presentation of the various questions involved. The application for postponement was accordingly granted.

MEETING OF THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

The first meeting for the present year of the members of the Bar Association was held last evening at their rooms, No. 25 West Twenty-seventh street. Mr. William M. Evans presided.

The Treasurer reported the sum of \$1,000 to the credit of the General Fund, and \$507.01 to the credit of the Library Fund. The total expenses for the year were \$1,416.55. The Auditing Committee reported the accounts of the Treasurer to be correct. The Library Committee reported the total number of volumes as 7,614, being an increase over last year of 867 volumes. The following new members were balloted for and declared elected:—Messrs. Clarence C. Edgerton, Henry G. De Forest, Ludlow Ogden, Samuel Jamison and George W. Blunt.

The resignation of the Secretary, A. B. McDonough, was accepted, and thanks were tendered him for the faithful performance of his duties in that capacity. The Law Committee was empowered, by resolution, to secure the passage of an act amending the law of evidence with regard to disputed writings, during the present session of the Legislature. The following board of officers was elected:—Messrs. William M. Evans, Vice President, Samuel J. Tilden, Charles A. Sanford, Edgar S. Van Winkle, Joshua M. Van Cott and Stephen P. Washburn. Recording Secretary, William Allen Butler; Treasurer, Edward Mitchell.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLUB.

The annual meeting of this popular club took place last evening at the club house, No. 21 West Twenty-seventh street, General Hancock in the chair. There was a large attendance of distinguished officers and ex-officers of the Army and Navy. Among those present were General Hancock, General Wright, Admiral Strong, Commodore Barry, General Prince, General Averell, General Bartlett, General Knox, General Davis, General Fry, Commander Pickering, Commander Wood, Commodore Barry, Admiral Rowan, General Barnard, General Wainwright, General Aspinwall, General Mitchell. The following gentlemen were elected managers for the existing vacancies:—The Hon. William M. Evans, United States Senator; General N. Prince, United States Army; General P. A. Jones, General Lloyd Aspinwall, Commander, United States Navy; Colonel Prentiss, retired; and General Wood, retired.

ELIAS POND, OF ROCHESTER.

Elas Pond, a prominent citizen of Rochester, N. Y., died in this city yesterday, at the age of seventy-one years. Mr. Pond was for very many years a member of the Legislature of this State, and was regarded by his many excellent qualities.

DR. F. R. THOMAS.

Dr. F. R. Thomas, who occupied the leading position in Philadelphia as a practitioner of dental surgery, died in that city on Monday, from the effects of an accident, by being run over by a street car. Dr. Thomas was a very young man, and besides his eminence in his profession was well known as one of the best amateur vocalists in Philadelphia. At the time of his death he was engaged on a treatise on anesthesia.

WILLIAM S. PIKE.

William S. Pike, a prominent citizen of New Orleans, died in that city a few days ago from paralysis. Mr. Pike was born at Lexington, Ky., in 1821, but removed to New Orleans when a child. For a long time he was a clerk on one of the river boats, and was afterwards elected to the position of cashier of the Bank of New Orleans. Since the war he was engaged in banking in New Orleans.

BERIAB BRADLEY.

Beriab Bradley, one of the oldest citizens of New Haven, died in that city on Monday. Mr. Bradley was born June 11, 1777, so that he was nearly ninety-eight years of age at the time of his death. His father was a well known shipbuilder. He began the shoe business in New Haven as early as 1809, in which year he laid the first sidewalk in the city, and retired from the shoe business in 1840. He was for many years a member of the city government, and was for many years a member of the vestry of Trinity church, New Haven, for over fifty years, and for many years was senior pastor of the parish, in the possession of which office he died.

THE FLORIDA LEGISLATURE.

TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 12, 1875. The Senate met to-day and adjourned. No organization has yet been effected.

In the House a resolution was adopted requesting Messrs. Gordon and Stephens, of Georgia, to look after the interests of Florida until Messrs. Conover, Putnam and White and it convenient to return to Washington. It was ordered that copies of the resolution, which was adopted by a vote of 28 to 14, be sent to Messrs. Gordon and Stephens.

A resolution was also adopted referring Mr. Putnam's claim to a seat in the House to a special committee. His chances are not considered good.

THE CATHOLIC EPISCOPACY CRITICIZED.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12, 1875. Father Stock lectured in this city to-night on a large audience on the subject of the usurpations of the Roman Catholic bishops in America. He claimed that the action of the bishops was not only unjust to the priests and in violation of the canonical law of the Church, but also subversive of a republican form of government. The bishops not only exercise an ecclesiastical tyranny, but also a tyrannical civil authority. He advocated compulsory education and disapproved the attempt of the Catholic Church to restrict the public school system. The remarks of Mr. Stock were frequently applauded and resolutions of approval were passed by the meeting.